

Lebrary

LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1953



LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1953, which is furnished in accordance with Article 17, sub-section 5, of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935, and Circular 1/54 of the Ministry of Health.

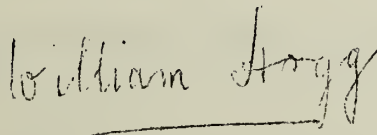
The Report deals with matters having a bearing upon the health of the population. The very low incidence of infectious disease experienced in recent years was not maintained. There was an epidemic of measles in the first half of the year.

I have to acknowledge assistance in the preparation of this Report and throughout the year, by my colleagues, Mr. D.B.W. Dykes, Clerk to the Council; Mr. A.T. Thomas, Financial Officer; Mr. J.F. Lorrimer, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor; and Mr. K. Mills, Executive Officer.

Also, I take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the support which the Chairman and Members of the Council have given me in the discharge of my duties.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

9th July, 1954.

LEDBURY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

William Hogg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.R.S.I.

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SANITARY INSPECTOR, SANITARY SURVEYOR AND HOUSING
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Urban Council Offices,
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SECTION A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Urban District of Ledbury forms a small town in the south east of the County. It is a centre for the surrounding agricultural district and the town is on the main line of the railway connecting Hereford with Birmingham and Worcester. Industries in the town are agricultural engineering and fruit preserving. Catering for visitors also provides some employment.

Area in acres	...	499
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.53)	...	1142
Rateable Value	...	£20,808
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£79.13.4d.
Registrar General's estimated mid-year Population	...	3713
Area Comparability Factor (Births)	...	1.05
Area Comparability Factor (Deaths)	...	0.78

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population (crude)	...	17.2
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population	...	18.1
Still Birth Rate per 1000 total births (live and still)	...	Nil
Death Rate per 1000 estimated resident population (crude)	...	12.7
Corrected Death Rate per 1000 of estimated resident population.	...	9.9

Deaths from Maternal Causes.

Heading No.30	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000 total births.</u>
		Nil	Nil

Death Rates of Infants under One Year of Age.

All Infants per 1000 live births.	...	Nil
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	Nil
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	Nil

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident mid-year population is 3713. Using the estimated resident population, the average number of persons per inhabited house is 3.24, and the average number of persons per acre is 7.44. The average number of inhabited houses per acre is 2.28. The natural increase of population, that is the excess of live births over deaths is 17.

Births.

The total number of live births recorded as having occurred within the District is 64 (28 male and 36 female). The crude live birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population is 17.2 and using the comparability factor of 1.05 the adjusted birth rate is 18.1 per 1000 estimated resident population.

The live birth rate for England and Wales for 1953 is 15.5 per 1000 population. The ratio of male/female births is 0.77.

I am glad to report that only one birth occurred out of wedlock.

Stillbirths.

In 1953 no stillbirths occurred and the rate is therefore Nil. The stillbirth rate for the year for England and Wales is 0.35 per 1000 population.

Deaths.

After deducting the deaths of non-residents who died within area and adding the number of deaths of residents who died outside the area, the total number of deaths allocated is 47 (27 male and 20 female). In 1952 this number was 61.

The crude death rate for the area is 12.7 per 1000 estimated resident population. Using the area comparability factor of 0.78 the corrected death rate is 9.9 per 1000 resident population. The death rate for the year for England and Wales is 11.4 per 1000 population.

The most frequent cause of death is heart disease (headings 18, 19 and 20), giving rise to 15 deaths (8 male and 7 female) with an adjusted death rate from this cause of 3.15 per 1000 population. Other circulatory disease (heading No.21) caused 4 deaths, with an adjusted death rate of 0.84 per 1000 population.

Cancer Deaths.

The number of deaths caused by cancer of all sites is 10 (6 male and 4 female), giving a corrected death rate from this cause of 2.1 per 1000 population.

Deaths due to notifiable Acute Infectious Disease.

There was one male death attributed to tuberculosis and the adjusted tuberculosis death rate for the Urban District is 0.21 per 1000 population. The tuberculosis death rate for England and Wales is 0.20 per 1000 population.

Infant Mortality.

I am glad to report that no deaths of infants under one year of age occurred, and the infant mortality rate is therefore Nil. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for the year is 26.8 per 1000 live births.

<u>Table of Causes of Death according to Sex and Mortality Rates.</u>					
<u>No.</u>	<u>Cause</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Fe- male.</u>	<u>Per- sons.</u>	<u>Corrected Death Rate.</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory.	1	-	1	0.21
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	1	1	0.21
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	1	-	1	0.21
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus.	1	-	1	0.21
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1	1	0.21
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	4	3	7	1.47
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	2	3	5	1.05
18.	Coronary disease, angina.	6	1	7	1.47
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.	-	1	1	0.21
20.	Other heart disease.	2	5	7	1.47
21.	Other circulatory disease.	3	1	4	0.84
23.	Pneumonia.	2	-	2	0.42
24.	Bronchitis.	2	1	3	0.63
25.	Other diseases of respiratory respiratory system.	1	-	1	0.21
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	1	2	0.42
32.	Other defined and ill defined diseases.	1	2	3	0.63
All Causes		27	20	47	9.87

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Public Health Laboratory at the County Hospital, Hereford, a unit of the Public Health Laboratory Service, continued to provide the usual clinical laboratory facilities with every satisfaction.

The following table shows the number of the various specimens examined at the Laboratory on behalf of the Department:-

Swabs	...	4
Sputum	...	3
Milk (Methylene blue test)	...	14
Milk (Phosphatase)	...	13
Water (Bacteriological)	...	60

In addition, two samples of water were examined by the Public Analysts, Ellis & Turner.

Hospital Facilities.

General. The Ledbury Cottage Hospital has 12 beds, a surgical theatre and an x-ray apparatus. Both surgical and medical cases are admitted.

Infectious Disease. Accommodation is available for cases of infectious disease at the Stretton Sugwas Hospital, Hereford and at the County Hospital, Hereford.

Ambulance Facilities.

A motor ambulance is maintained at the Court House Depot by the Home Ambulance Service Joint Committee of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society. This functions as part of the ambulance service provided by the Local Health Authority.

Home for Aged Persons.

The County Council maintains Belle Orchard House as a home for aged persons.

Clinics.

Infant Welfare. An Infant Welfare Clinic is held every alternate Tuesday afternoon at the Church Room in Market Street. This is provided by a voluntary Committee with assistance from the County Council.

Ante-natal and Ophthalmic. Specialist Clinics are held at the Ledbury Cottage Hospital.

Orthopaedic Clinic. A Specialist Clinic is held at the Court House Depot, and treatment facilities are available.

Public Mortuary.

The Council provides a public mortuary and post mortem room for the use of the town and surrounding Rural District. Six bodies were brought to the mortuary during the year.

Disposal of the Dead. (National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50).

One burial was carried out by the Council during the year, under this section.

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948 (Persons in need of Care and Protection).

No investigations were made under this section during the year.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Geology.

The town is situated on Old Red Sandstone, here represented as marl with bands of sandstone. To the east of the town outcrops of upper silurian rocks occur, chiefly Ludlow and Wenlock limestones.

Water Supply.

The town is supplied chiefly by means of the Council's piped supply, although some private shallow wells remain in use as domestic supplies. These wells are not very satisfactory as sources of good potable water. The systematic sampling of wells continued. Of 30 wells supplying 69 houses, 13 were found to yield water not of potable quality. These supplied 30 dwellings and as a result of action by the Council supplies were provided from the mains.

The Council's mains are divided into two systems; a high pressure system supplying the higher part of the town and the low pressure system for the remainder. These two systems can be connected to supply water from the high pressure to the low pressure system.

The water for the low pressure system is taken from the Conygree Reservoir (100,000 gallons capacity), which collects springs in Conygree Wood. These springs are land springs dependent upon local rainfall. A chlorinator is installed, but too much reliance should not be placed upon this apparatus.

The high pressure system obtains its water supply from the Massington Well. The water is pumped to the Cross Hands Reservoir and then gravitates to the town. Continuous automatic chlorination is applied to the rising main and automatic electric pumps have given very satisfactory service. As this supply is prone to diminish during dry periods, it is augmented from the mains of the Malvern Urban District Council. During the year the water supply was adequate.

During the year 31 samples of the town's water supply were sent for bacteriological examination, 14 of these were of water from services and all were of potable quality. The remaining 17 samples were taken from the town supply before chlorination and all except one were sterile on culture.

The number of dwellings connected to the water mains by means of service pipes is 933, whilst 131 dwellings are supplied by standpipes, and 93 dwellings obtain supplies from shallow wells.

The net average daily consumption of water for the Urban District during the year 1953 was 101,000 gallons. On the estimated resident population this gives an average daily consumption of 27.2 gallons per head of population. The town water does not have any appreciable solvent action upon metals.

During the year the water mains were extended to the Barnett's Meadow Estate by 381 yards of 3" main.

Drainage.

The town has a system of public sewers, which functions fairly satisfactorily. The sewers are of the combined type, taking storm and foul water, and connect partly to a series of crude settlement tanks and partly to the sewage disposal works. These works are obsolete and are inadequate for the proper treatment of the present quantity of sewage. As a result, the effluent passing into the river Leadon is liable to cause pollution. The Council has had a scheme for new sewage disposal works prepared by Consulting Engineers and this scheme has been submitted for approval of the Minister.

On Barnett's Meadow Estate 142 yards of 6" sewer and 170 yards of 9" sewer were constructed.

There were 32 new drains constructed in connection with dwelling houses, and 1 in connection with other premises. The Sanitary Inspector carried out 33 drain tests.

Public Conveniences.

Public conveniences are provided in the centre of the town in Church Lane. These are suitably situated and maintained in good condition. Fifty inspections of these premises were made during the year.

Rivers and Streams.

The river Leadon, a tributary of the river Severn, is a boundary of the Urban District. It is a small stream which tends to flood its banks in the winter months. Such floods, at times, involve land used for irrigation at the sewage disposal works. Below the town the Leadon often shows discolouration and fish life appears to be absent.

Closet Accommodation.

About 60% of the dwellings in the town are provided with water closets, whilst the remainder depend upon slop closets; there being altogether approximately 1081 closets in the town. No privies are now in existence. The number of new water closets provided was 26.

Public Cleansing.

The Council undertakes a weekly collection of domestic refuse in the District. The collection is carried out by direct labour with a covered motor refuse vehicle. The Council does not undertake the collection of trade refuse. The disposal of refuse is by partially controlled tipping.

There are no public Baths or Washhouses situated within the area.

The Surveyor maintains the public roads in a cleanly state.

The few cesspools remaining are cleansed by the Council when required, at special charges. Provision of dustbins by occupiers and owners is satisfactory at the present time.

Camping Sites.

One site was used for camping purposes during the year, by a party of about 16 members of the Showman's Guild, a body exempt from section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Swimming Baths.

The small open air swimming pool owned by the Council, was open to the public during the summer months, on payment. The water is taken from the town mains and a purification plant is provided. The pool has a capacity of about 54,000 gallons. This passes through the purification apparatus every six hours. A number of minor improvements and works of maintenance were carried out during the year.

One sample of water from the swimming pool was sent for examination during the year, and was found to be sterile on bacteriological examination.

Shops and Offices.

No action was necessary by the Department under the Public Health Act, 1936. The number of shop inspections made was 45.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No infestation of dwellings by bed bugs came to the notice of the Department during the year. The Council undertakes disinfection when necessary.

Common Lodging Houses.

There is one common Lodging House in the town. This was inspected on two occasions and conditions found to be satisfactory. No case of infectious disease occurred on the premises during the year and no infestations were found.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

I am indebted to Mr. J.F. Lorrimer, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, for the following statement furnished under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers(Outside London) Regulations, 1935:-

Inspections.

Animals	...	7
Ashbins and Ashpits	...	2
Bakehouses	...	10
Camping Sites	...	3
Caravans	...	1
Common Lodging Houses	...	2
Dairies	...	14
Drainage	...	33
Drain Tests	...	33
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	8
Factories (with mechanical power)	...	44
Food Handling Byelaws	...	45
Food Premises	...	45
Housing.	...	107

Inspections (continued).

Ice Cream(Registered Premises)	...	11
Infectious Disease	...	1
Public Conveniences	...	50
Rats and Mice	...	186
Sewage Disposal Works	...	24
Shops	...	1
Stalls	...	50
Swimming Baths and Pools	...	48
Unsound Food	...	23
Water Supply	...	43

Notices Issued

Informal	...	22
Statutory re housing	...	1
Statutory under other Acts	...	27

Summary of Defects Remedied.

Ashbins provided	...	2
Drains and Gullies cleared	...	2
Drains repaired	...	1
Defective floors repaired	...	1
Defective eaves gutters repaired		3
Disinfestations	...	4
Defective windows repaired	...	3
Defective chimneys repaired	...	5
Dampness of Walls and Floors remedied	...	2
Staircase repaired	...	1
Stoves repaired	...	1
Water supplies provided	...	30
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	...	4

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The number of factories with mechanical power registered with the Local Authority at the end of the year was 34, whilst the number without mechanical power was 10. The former were inspected on 44 occasions and the latter on 8 occasions. Eight defects came to the notice of the Department, three being referred by H.M. Inspector of Factories. All defects related to unsuitable or defective closet accommodation. All defects were remedied before the close of the year.

One building site was registered with the Council under the Act.

There are no outworkers registered with the Council.

Factory Form 572 (Revised)

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1953, for the Urban District of Ledbury in the County of Herefordshire.

Part I of Act

1. Inspections made for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register.	Inspect- ions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	10	8	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	34	44	5	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (except outworkers' premises).	1	4	-	-
Totals	45	56	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences: Unsuitable or defective.	5	5	-	3

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

One of the Council's outdoor staff carries out the duties of Pests Officer as part of his normal work. The District is inspected regularly and treatment is carried out by the Council when necessary. The sewers are treated twice a year in accordance with the Ministry's requirements. Judged from the results obtained, the degree of infestation is very low.

	Prem- ises In- spected.	Total Infest- ations.	Rats		No. of prop- erties treated.	Stat- utory Notices.
			Major	Minor		
Local Authorities' Properties.	4	8	-	8	8	-
Dwelling Houses.	78	48	-	47	48	-
Agricultural Properties.	2	2	-	2	2	-
All other (includ- ing business) premises.	6	6	-	6	6	-
Total	90	64	-	63	64	-

SECTION D - HOUSING

Although good progress was made in the provision of new dwellings by the Local Authority, the demand for dwellings continued to exceed the supply. The Council completed 18 permanent houses and had 39 houses under construction but incomplete at the end of the year.

Private owners completed 8 dwelling houses during the year and 6 others were under construction at the end of the year.

The erection of more new dwellings is the greatest need of the area. In addition to families without homes, there are still families housed in old and dilapidated dwellings, and families who have been temporarily housed at Mabels Furlong.

Whilst overcrowding is not high, an increase in the number of dwellings overcrowded occurred during the year.

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	...	52
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the above purpose.	...	107
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1a above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	...	Nil
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the above purpose.	...	Nil
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	...	2
4.		Number of dwelling houses exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	...	50

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	...	22
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Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

1.		Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
	(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	...	1
	(b)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices		
	(i)	By Owners	...	1
	(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.	...	Nil

2.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.		
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	...	27
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices		
(i)	By Owners.	...	27
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners.	...	Nil
3.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936		
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	...	Nil
(b)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	...	Nil
4.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.		
(a)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	...	Nil
(b)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	...	1

Housing Act 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	...	12
(b)	Number of families dwelling therein.	...	15
(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	...	82
(d)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	...	7
(e)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	...	1
(f)	Number of persons concerned in (e) above.	...	10

Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1949.

No action was taken under this Act during the year.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk.

The number of milk distributors registered with the Council was four. Three licences were issued for the sale of pasteurized tuberculin tested milk. The dairies were inspected on 14 occasions.

There was no evidence of disease having occurred as the result of an infected milk supply. Thirteen samples of pasteurized milk were sent for methylene blue test and phosphatase test. All were satisfactory. One sample of undesignated milk submitted for methylene blue test was not satisfactory.

No action was necessary by the Department under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Ice Cream.

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream within the area, but the number registered for the sale and storage of this food increased to 11. No action was necessary by the Department in connection with these premises, which were inspected on 11 occasions.

Water Cress.

A small sale of this foodstuff takes place during the season. The plant grows in a number of places adjacent to the town, and is gathered and consumed without apparent ill effect.

Shell Fish.

The sale of shell fish in the town is insignificant, and no action was necessary.

Meat.

All fresh meat sold within the town is obtained from the City Abattoir at Hereford, and as a result of inspection carried out there, unsound meat is not brought into the area. Nevertheless, meat exposed or intended for sale is inspected by the Sanitary Inspector.

There are no slaughterhouses within the town used for regular slaughtering, but very occasionally one slaughterhouse is used for emergency slaughter, the carcass being immediately removed to the Hereford City Abattoir. Twelve animals were slaughtered during the year.

Carcases inspected and condemned

	Cattle excluding			Sheep and	
	Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	1	-	-	10	1
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	2	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	-	-	-	8	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis..	100	-	-	100	100
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis. ...	-	-	-	-	-

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933 Section 3.

Three licences for slaughtermen were granted by the Council during the year.

Food Poisoning.

No case of food poisoning, or suspected food poisoning, was notified during the year.

Unsound Food.

The following list gives the amount of food found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered:-

<u>Quantity.</u>	<u>Food.</u>	<u>Cause of unsoundness.</u>
20 tins	Tomatoes	Blown tins.
21 tins	Luncheon Meat.	" "
13 tins	Milk	" "
19 tins	Peas	" "
71 tins	Fruit	" "
11 tins	Beans	" "
19 tins	Fish	" "
4 packets	Flour Mixture	Mould.
8 bottles	Sauce	Defective containers.
3 tins	Soup.	Blown tins.
3 jars	Jam	Defective containers.
2 tins	Steak.	Blown tins.
1 tin	Carrots.	" tin.
1 packet	Dates	Mould.
56 lbs.	Dried Prunes.	"
112 lbs.	Herrings.	Decomposition.
2 carcasses	Mutton	Softening.
97 lbs.	Beef.	Bone Taint.
48 lbs (3 tins)	Ham.	Blown Tins.

With the exception of butchers' meat, all unsound food which is surrendered is buried on the Council's refuse tip. Unsound meat which is surrendered is returned to the Central Abbatoir at Hereford.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 14.

Six premises concerned with the manufacture of meat products are registered with the Council. There are in addition, four bakeries and two fish frying establishments so registered. These premises were inspected on twenty occasions. A reasonably high standard of cleanliness of the premises was found to be maintained.

Byelaws as to Handling, etc. of Food.

During the year 45 inspections were made in connection with these Byelaws. All food stalls in the Market Place are complying as regards protection, and the markets are regularly inspected. The standard of cleanliness in the handling and wrapping of food is slowly improving.

SECTION F - PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows that infectious disease was almost restricted to the first and second quarters.

<u>Confirmed Cases of Infectious Disease in each Quarter</u>					
<u>Disease.</u>	<u>1st</u> <u>Quarter.</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Quarter.</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>Quarter.</u>	<u>4th</u> <u>Quarter.</u>	<u>Year.</u>
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	1	-	1
Measles.	19	55	4	-	78
Whooping Cough.	12	5	-	-	17
All Diseases	31	60	5	-	96

The only acute infectious diseases notified were measles, whooping cough and a single case of acute poliomyelitis.

Measles. Notification of measles began in January and continued until the end of June. Altogether 78 cases occurred giving a rate of 21 notifications per 1000 estimated population. The age group showing the heaviest incidence was the schoolchild between 5 and 10 years.

Whooping Cough. This disease was much less prevalent than measles, as only 17 cases occurred, of which 12 were notified in the first quarter. The incidence rate is 4.0 per 1000 estimated population.

Acute Poliomyelitis. Unfortunately one case of acute paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in the third quarter of the year, which proved to be fatal.

Analysis of notified cases according to certain Age Groups.

Disease.	0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65+	All
										Ages.
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	1	12	8	47	8	-	2	-	-	78
Whooping Cough.	1	3	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	17
Total	2	15	11	57	8	1	2	-	-	96

Tuberculosis.

At the beginning of the year there were 27 cases on the register. (25 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory). During the year 7 cases were added to the register, all being respiratory disease, of which 4 represented new infections. During the year 6 cases of respiratory disease were removed from the register and at the end of the year 28 cases remained on the register (26 respecting respiratory disease and 2 respecting non-respiratory disease). One death was attributed to respiratory tuberculosis. The corrected death rate from tuberculosis for the District is therefore 0.21 per 1000 estimated population.

New Cases and Mortality during 1953.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Ages	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

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